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/For lists of titles associated with the various political offices of the community, see category 116, pp. 99-103./

kut -- a bass drum
lõčinyi -- girls' dolls
mbāts -- agave
mbéca -- chicha, an alcoholic beverage
mbéka kígwe -- the happy land of death; heaven
mīś -- cat
ndõsoknas -- the midwife
nikálo -- the bridal couple
panderéta -- the tambourine
sāt -- war leaders with shamanistic abilities
tátyinas -- god, creator
tíkwe -- a term used to designate priests and missionaries
tũs -- the rainbow spirit
úńsa -- mice
vacaloca -- a representation of a cow used in religious festivals
wáhi -- tobacco

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áhimos -- ghost
alko -- dog; also a term used in approbation for a person who doesn't like to work
číngalo -- the triangle, a Paez musical instrument
čúnga -- a top; one of a child's toys
dúrat -- menstrual hut
eč -- the most evil of all spirits, dwellers in the earth
eč kígwe -- the land of the dead corresponding to hell
enzte -- a large annual fishing expedition of the entire village, usually in the dry season of February
fi'nz oń -- the second meal of the day, at 3-4 p.m.
gělyómp -- mountain spirit
hénde -- hole-ball; a hollowed out fruit capsule used in a children's game
iglésia -- church
ítok -- shamanistic "signs"
káka -- small cylindrical drums
kánoe -- a trough for storing chicha
ki'sen -- non-working days, now used in reference to Sunday
koi -- the transverse flute
kosé oń -- the first meal of the day, around 4-5 a.m.
kotç -- maize
kotyâvyat -- maize store house

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/320 cont./

105 We are therefore obliged to regard the presence of the Paez in
172 their present settlement areas of Tierradentro as subsequent to the
174 archeological culture. Whether, as later immigrants within a larger population movement, they were the destroyers of the archeological culture, or whether they settled on the sites of the archeological culture only in the course of their wars with the
105 Spaniards cannot be clarified at the present time. /321/ The
172 latter assumption is corroborated by the fact that the reports of
174 the early Spaniards about the tribes that they encountered and
114 about their geographical position are not always clear. For exam-
131 ple, P. Manuel Rodriquez (1684) has the Paez living in the Páramo de las Papas, the páramo west of San Agustín, in which
101 rise the Magdalena, Cauca, and Caqueta. It is also remarkable
105 that the first Spanish reports do not mention the Guambiano, the
114 present-day western neighbors of the Paez. The assumption that
172 the Paez were affiliated with a newly immigrated, war-like
174 population is corroborated by the fact that the tribe of the Andaki /Andaqui/ living in the culture area of San Agustín at the time of the Conquista also had nothing to do with the archeological culture, but may possibly be regarded as the destroyers of it.

VI. List of Foreign and Technical Terms

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Alcalde	Colombian designation for the burgomaster of a town or head of a district. Also the designation for local native authorities.
Ají	Very pungent mixture of ají pepper with onions and other spices.
Arroba	Spanish measure of weight of 12 1/2 kilograms.
Cabildo	Colombian community council. Among the Paez the designation for the democratically chosen village council.
Chaquira	Columbian designation for glass bead.
Chicha	(pronounced tschitscha) Native beer. Made of sugar cane among the Paez, of maize among most of the other Andean Indians, usually made of manioc among the South American Forest Indians.

• 104 /321 cont./

Conquista	Period of the Spanish conquest.
Conquistador	Spanish conqueror at time of the discovery of America.
Finca	Plantation farm or estate for the growing of coffee, sugar cane, bananas, etc.
Gobernador	Spanish head of the administration of a province. Among the Paez, the head of the village council.
Guaquero	Pirate excavators of prehistoric, Indian burial sites.

/322/

Hacienda	Large country estate in Tierradentro.
Kazike	(Cacique) West Indian designation for the chief of a village or native tribe, used by Spaniards as a general designation for native chiefs within their area of authority. The translation "Fürst"/prince/ used in the literature in German is misleading.
Lagoon	Lake, pond.
Machete	Bush knife, long chopping knife.
Milpa System	Central American designation for periodic tillage on previously burned-off clearings; called roza in Colombia, wáts among the Paez.
Minga	System of free joint work by the village.
Municipio	In Tierradentro a number of villages, somewhat like our administrative district.
Nyic	Evil shaman, evil sorcerer.
Panela	Boiled-down sugar-cane juice. Transported and traded in the form of bars of about half a kilogram each. Customary form of sugar consumption among the Colombian rural population.
Páramo	High steppe. General designation for the crests of the Cordilleras.
Parcialidád	In Tierradentro: village with the lands belonging to it.
Poncho	Sleeveless cloak of the Andean Indians in the form of a rectangular or square blanket with a hole for the head. Called ruana in Colombia.

[114]

/322 cont./

Roza	Colombian burned-off field. Cf. "Milpa."
Ruana	Colombian designation for poncho.
Shaman	Popularly: medicine man. The Paez distinguish between evil shamans (nyic) and good ones (teyu). The former kidnap souls, bring sickness or death. The latter, as adversaries of the nyic, are doctors in the spiritual realm.
Taff	Soul, which can leave a person in his sleep.
Tama	Ceremonial staff of the shaman.
Teyu	Paez designation for the good shaman.
Trapiche	Sugar mill.
Tumba	Large, underground grave-chamber.
ũns	Soul that leaves the person at death.

/The bibliography, pp. 323-327, is omitted in the translation; see the foreign text./

/217 cont./ In the
194 transcription of Paez words we departed from the Spanish spelling
104 and used the following alphabet:

'	"glottal stop," as in the German ab'ändern
~	nasal vowel
a	short a, as in the German Ball
ā	long a, as in the German schmal
ai	not a diphthong, a+i as in the Paez áime (star), without "glottal stop"
b	always voiced, as in the German Baum
bw	b with the English w
by	palatalized b
č	Spanish or English ch, German tsch
čy	palatalized č
ç	dental ch sound, as in the German ich
d	always voiced, as in the German dumm, English "and"
dy	palatalized d

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e	closed e, as in the German Schnee, but short
ē	closed e, as in the German Schnee
e̲	open e, as in the German wenn, hätte
ē̲	open, long e, as in the German Schäfer
ĕ (ə)	centralized e, as in German gern
ei	not a diphthong, e+i as in the Paez néi (father), without "glottal stop"
f	dentilabial, as in the German fein
g	always voiced, as in the German gut, English "pig"
gw	g with the English w
gy	palatalized g
h	strong h, between h and the ch in German ach
hw	h with the English w
hy	palatalized h
i	short i, as in the German wie, but short
ī	long i, as in the German nie
k	not aspirated, as in the German
kw	k with the English w
ky	palatalized k
l	as in the German laufen; used in place of r in loanwords from the Spanish
ly	palatalized l
m	as in the German mein

/218 cont./

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mw	m with the English w
my	palatalized m
n	as in the German nur
nw	n and the English w
ny	like the Spanish ñ, French gn
ṅ	velar n, like ng in the German singen
ṅw	ṅ and the English w
ṅy	palatalized ṅ
o	short, closed o, not identified more precisely
o̲	open o, not identified more precisely
o̅	long, closed o, as in the German Not
oi	not a diphthong, o+i as in the Paez o̲i (woman), without "glottal stop"
p	without aspiration, as in the German "Paul"
pw	p with the English w
py	palatalized p
r	only rarely in Spanish words where l is not spoken in place of it
s	always voiceless, as in the German lassen
sy	palatalized s
š	sch as in the German schon
šw	s with the English w
šy	palatalized š
t	without aspiration, as in the German Ton
ts	like the z in the German zwei
tw	t with the English w
ty	palatalized t
u	as in the German gut; often difficult to distinguish from o
v	dentilabial v, as in the German warm
vy	palatalized v
w	semivowel, like the English w
y	semivowel, as in the English "York"
z	voiced s, as in the German Rose
zy	palatalized z

/180 cont./

Calderas, and the water divide of the Kukiyú river and the Pisimbalá torrent, the former a deep gorge, the latter an elongated basin. Toward the north, the outline of another ridge bounds the horizon and divides the parcialidades of Suín and Chinas. Prominent along it, the Vichaguau peak, the hill Dondotá with the double crests, between which, when the sky is clear, one can see Huila with its eternal snows, where the golden rays of the sun break into a silvery radiance. Toward the east one sees the hills of Chindavá and Potrerito, the heights of Togoima, and the canyon of the Páez. Toward the south stand the mountain ranges of Pangok and El Aguacate, which separates the valleys of the Pisimbalá and the Ullucos; the tablelands of Pedregal, Turminá, and Inzá; the sharp peak of Trueno /Thunder/, the "Kapich" of the natives, a summit of silence, lightning, thunder, and storms. In the place where the sun sets, there rises, stately and challenging, the sharp peak of Hipinjí (1), on which, according to some Indians, lie

1. H = the English h.
   J = the French j.
   Sh = the French sh.

the images of saints, the bells, the clothing, the gold, and the silver which the Paez army carried away from San Sebastián de la Plata after murdering all of its white inhabitants, setting fire to the town, and filling up the famous silver mines which had given the town its name and brought large numbers of adventurers and not a few misfortunes to the Indians. This legend has fired the imagination of the whites and has led not a few to search for them. It is said that several whites went to the Hipinjí in search of the legendary treasure. At the /181/ /illustration appears here/ top of the peak a white flag was waving. One day there appeared on it the following mysterious order: "At 12 o'clock you may clear out this opening." Their enthusiasm was renewed, their fatigue forgotten, and they went to work eagerly. One worker was rewarded by blind

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aguardiente--an alcoholic beverage
arco--the rainbow spirit
kachí--special divination sites
kuetand tuka--a small calabash used to hold the lime employed in coca chewing
mambe--lime to be chewed with coca
pango pil--bench
ptans--literally "dirt"; the evil sent by a sorcerer
té eu--curer, shaman
ut ká--"dirt-send"; curing ceremonies at a family or individual level
ut peu--"dirt-wash"; the purification ceremony performed by the shaman for the participants in a funeral
wé ká--"pest-send"; the ritual by means of which an epidemic is ritually conjured away from a community by the shaman
yat put--"house-blown"; the purification of the house of the deceased after a funeral

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Medicine and Magic Among the Paez
by
S. Bernal Villa

/Page 220 is blank./

Chapter I

The Te Eu

Note:

sh is equivalent to the French ch (chaise).
ch is equivalent to the Spanish ch (techo).
j is equivalent to the French j (jardin).
h is equivalent to the Spanish j (rojo).

• 104

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787

Symptomatology. The good curers, the authentic té eu, in whom the society believes and trusts, those who constitute a monolith of security in the face of the mysteries of illness and death, are those whose vocations were determined by a vision, more precisely by a hallucination. In this case, the fate of the men is inescapable, permits no deviation. This leitmotiv, vigorous in times past, is now on the wane.

A curer from the Parcialidad /a territorial division/ of Santa Rosa describes his vision as follows: "At the age of six, while I was tending a field in the montaña, I saw my mother dressed in black, with a white hat and pouches. She chided me for the poor quality of my work, saying that animals were ruining the field. She walked on and I followed her. At the stream she vanished. I went to my home and found out that the woman was not my mother, since at the moment of the

/300 cont./

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Common Name	Latin Name	Páez Name
Maize	**Zea mais L.**	*kuki*
Plantain	**Musa paradisiaca L.**	*tulí*
Banana	**Musa sapientum L.**	*kineño* (6)
Manioc	**Manihot utilissima L.**	*ña*
Sweet potato	**Ipomea batatas Poit. Andigenum**	*ut*
Potato	**Solanum tuberosum**	*kúku*
Arracacha	**Arracacia xanthorrhiza Banez.**	*as* (7)
Sugar cane	**Saccharum officinarum L.**	*ñusha*
Cabbage	**Brassica oleracea var. acephala**	*kulles* (8)
Onion	**Allium cepa L.**	*apulla* (9)
Frijol	**Phaseolus vulgaris L.**	*as*
Ullucos	**Ullucos tuberosus ex Lozano**	*shubil*
Wheat	**Triticum aestivum L.**	*scuchi*
Barley	**Hordeum vulgare L.**	*sebara* (10)
Garlic	**Allium sativum L.**	*akos*
Nasturtium	**Tropaeolum tuberosum R. et P.**	*puel*
Squash	**Cucurbita maxima Duchesne**	*Ape*
Squash	**Cucurbita pepo L.**	*Petí*
Broad bean	**Vicia Faba L.**	*apas* (11)
Peas	**Pisum sativum L.**	*alpés*
Peppers	**Capsicum sp.**	*ámus*
Coriander	**Coriandrum sativum L.**	*klandós* (12)
Avocado	**Persea americana Mill.**	*ítse*
Orange	**Citrus sinensis (L) Osbeck**	*limas*
Apple	**Pyrus malus L.**	*manzanas*
Peach	**Prunus persica L. /Prunus/**	*leshno*

6. From the Spanish: guineo.
7. Underlined vowels indicate nasalization:

•[104] sh = French ch (chaise); ch = Spanish ch (chicha); j = French (jardín); h = Spanish j (rojo).

8. From the Spanish: coles.
9. From the Spanish: cebolla.
10. From the Spanish: cebada.
11. From the Spanish: habas.
12. From the Spanish: cilantro.

cabildo--a community council
captain--a community chief
egg--a unit of weight which is more or less equivalent to a chicken's egg
macanero--the name given to one who is required to give one day's work each year for the collective planting for the benefit of the saint and as many days as may be required by the cabildo for repair of roads, bridges, etc., or for general work in the village
mingas--meetings for collective work
mohanes--shamans

/167 cont./

601 Seemingly there is no terminology for designating the older and younger brothers of the generation of EGO, although in practice this distinction stands out. EGO is obliged to greet older brothers and the older members of the community in general, and there also exists the obligation of being greeted by the younger brothers and, in general, by all the younger members of the community.

Among the adults of both sexes, married and with children, the use of teknonymous forms is general.

114 /168/ The only two studies of kinship systems made in Colombia are from the pen of Professor Gerardo Reichel-Dolmatoff working among the Iroka and the Kogi. That of the Iroka was [104] done with the collaboration of Alexander L. Clark. With the intention of facilitating subsequent comparative studies on the subject, we have adopted his system for presenting the materials, especially the abbreviations of the kinship terms in the Spanish language /the English equivalents for the abbreviations of the Spanish terms are given on p. 10 /.

127 Before finishing with this brief introduction, we wish to
128 place on record our sincere thanks to Señor Víctor Bedoya for his voluntary transcription of unpublished documents from the Archivo Nacional relating to the Páez, and to Professor Marcos Fulop for his valuable observations and opportune suggestions which brought much light to obscure sections of our work.

Analysis of Kinship Terms

601

Consanguineous Relatives

A--EGO's Generation:

a) Masculine EGO: Brothers and sons of uncles and aunts, paternal and maternal, are grouped in a single category and classified as brothers (iaktẽ).

b) Sisters and daughters of uncles and aunts, paternal and maternal, are grouped in a single category and classified as sisters (Pesh).

601
[104]

/168 cont./

Sh = the French ch (chaise); ch = the Spanish ch (chicha); j = the French j (jardín); h = the Spanish j (rojo).

c) Feminine EGO: sisters and daughters of uncles and aunts, paternal and maternal, are grouped in a single category and classified as sisters (iaktẽ).

d) Brothers and sons of uncles and aunts, paternal and maternal, are grouped in a single category and classified as brothers (jish).

B--First Ascendant Generation:

a) For father and mother, separate words are used (tã́ta and mã́ma). /Figs. 1 and 2 appear here./

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b) The brothers and sisters of the father and the sons and daughters of the brothers and sisters of the father of the father (grandfather) are grouped in a single category and classified as uncles and aunts (ñuk and pẽsuts, respectively).

c) The brothers and sisters of the mother and the sons and daughters of the brothers and sisters of the mother of the mother (grandmother) are grouped in a single category and classified as uncles and aunts (kã́hka and pẽ̃nuk, respectively).

C--Second Ascendant Generation:

a) One term is used for both grandfathers (ishí) and one term for both grandmothers (penshí).

b) The brothers and sisters of the grandparents, for both the paternal and maternal lines, are grouped in a single category and classified as grandfathers and grandmothers (ishí, penshí).

D--Third Ascendant Generation:

a) The great-grandfathers are designated with one term (ishí wã́la) and the great-grandmothers with another one (penshí wã́la).

E--First Descendent Generation:

a) The sons, the daughters, and the sons and daughters of brothers and sisters, real or classificatory, for both the paternal and maternal lines, are grouped into a single category and designated as sons and daughters (kuẽ́ or jík and wã́nak or nís, respectively).

/171 cont./

601 2--a) Father-in-law and mother-in-law are designated with separate terms (táta, máma).

b) The husbands of the daughters and the wives of the sons are designated with different terms (ndõ, núkuẽ mivũ, respectively).

Kinship Terms

[104] Abbreviations: p = father
m = mother
bro = brother
sis = sister
so = son
da = daughter
co = spouse
d = of, of the

Spanish	Masculine Spe	Feminine Spe
1 — p	*tatá*	*tatá*
2 — m	*mamá*	*mamá*
3 — p-d-p	*ishi*	*ishi*
4 — m-d-p	*pénshi*	*pénshi*
5 — p-d-m	*ishi*	*ishi*
6 — m-d-m	*pénshi*	*pénshi*
7 — p-d-p-d-p	*ishi wála*	*ishi wála*